

FIVE YEAR PLAN

OF

JAIPUR STATE

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THIS is an attempt conditioned by our re ources and difficulties to prepare the outline of a five year plan for a better Jaipur Laissez faire is dead long live planned economy Its obective is materialistic the increase in the standard of life but its motif and its fulfilment call for the best in human spirit For the dry bones of any plan can spring to life only if vitalised by the will of the Government and the enthusiasm of the people fused into an integral whole The recent constitutional developments in the Sta e will mean little if as a result this integration is not fostered And *the standard of life to be raised is not of the few but the many* All aspects of the economic life must be embraced To increa ed production must be added better distribution The industrial development must at the same time be sustained by an increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturists But a higher standard of life involves more than such increase It means also better health a quickening of intelligence and sensitiveness and above all an ability to pursue corporate economic cultural and self governing activities The masses have to be helped to make efforts to get rid of poverty and insecurity dirt and disease stagnation and death to things that are worthwhile which at present are largely their lot This is perhaps the highest exercise of creative energy Fulfilment can come only after a long process of trial and error This plan is thus only a framework and no blue print It will always seek amplification in the light both of experience and public criticism especially of the representatives of the people in the Council and the Assembly, recently constituted

Each department is dealt with separately but not because of any lack of recognition that all spheres must interact closely For each head of this note there is a corresponding detailed statement with its key statement These detailed statements are to be found in the appendices

I —AGRICULTURE

EVEN after industry can draw off, the present surplus engaged in agriculture and the future growth of population and a balance is struck between agriculture and industry the former will remain predominant It is thus the keystone of our plan

1 Training of Staff.

Jaipurians must be trained not only to man the rapidly growing Agricultural Department but also to undertake scientific farming As early as places can be secured five young men will be trained in post graduate and five in graduate courses at State expense Further it is understood that the Birla Educational Trust propose to start an Agricultural College at Pilani Cultivated land and a large dairy farm are already available there for this purpose The State will set up an Agricultural School at Jaipur for training the subordinate staff required

2 Extension of Irrigation.

The land is fertile but arid No single factor can therefore add so much to its productivity as extension of irrigation To ensure sufficiency in food and reduce the chances of famine the objective should be to extend the irrigated area from one seventh of the total cultivated area to about half Large State irrigation reservoirs, canals or State hydro-electric tube wells have been dealt with under Irrigation Other measures to extend irrigation are indicated below —

(a) Of the existing pakka wells about 22 000 are in use and 12 000 are out of use This is largely on account of their striking rocky strata or impervious clay While rock boring seldom succeeds vertical boring

with strainers to cope with impervious clay frequently does The cost per well averages about Rs 300/ Again a substantial number of pucca wells have gone out of use because of the subsidence of the sub soil water Frequently the construction of small bundhs near such wells remedies this evil In order to induce restoration of pucca wells Government will have to give generous aid and concessions

(i) Boring will be carried out by the Agricultural Department at concessional rates

(ii) A grant of 25% of the cost of remedial measures and where necessary taqavi also will be given

(iii) Enhancement of rent from barani to chahi rates will be postponed during the pendency of Settlement, or 10 years whichever is longer

(iv) Technical advice, and wood for burning lime will also be given An expenditure of Rs 3 75 000/ has been proposed, as aid for the restoration of about 6 000 pucca wells This should lead after 10 years to an increase in revenue amounting to over two lakhs annually Ordinarily a pucca well covers 8 bighas of land The average difference between chahi and barani rate may be estimated at Rs 4/8/ per bigha

(b) 500 new pucca wells should be constructed in barani land during the next five years

(i) Here again Government will contribute 20% of the cost An expenditure of 5 lakhs at an average of Rs 1,000/ grant per well has been provided

(ii) The construction of a new pucca well should automatically carry with it the concession of no enhancement of rent for a period of 20 years Ultimately this investment of Rs 5 lakhs should lead to an enhancement of revenue of Rs 18 000/ annually

(c) Construction of 1 000 small village tanks Government propose to construct about 500 such tanks entirely at their cost and enhance the rents immediately The other 500 tenants will be encouraged to construct jointly on the terms that Government will contribute 25/ of the cost and not enhance rents during the pendency of the Settlement Three lakhs have been provided for this purpose Thus roughly 5 000 bighas will be irrigated The difference in talabi and barani rents is about Rs 2/ per bigha The investment should lead to an increase in revenue of Rs 10 000 annually

(d) Construction of 2 500 kachcha wells The cost of pakka wells has gone up very considerably Further we ought to make sure whether electric tube wells will succeed or not before encouraging new pakka well on an extensive scale For these reasons and also for a rapid extension of vegetable and fruit cultivation an immediate multiplication of kachcha wells is desirable Such wells however are possible only in morenda' clay and clay loam soils

(i) Government will pay as grant 25% of the cost Two lakhs have been provided for this purpose

(ii) There will be no increase in rent during the term of the Settlement and then the assessment will be 25/ less than on land irrigated by pakka wells No permanent increase in revenue has been estimated as it is likely that most of the kachcha wells will cease to exist before the next Settlement takes place

(e) In this manner there should be an extension of irrigated area from minor means in the next five years as follows —

1	Restoration of 6 000 pakka wells @ 8 bighas per well	48 000 bighas
2.	500 new pakka well @ 8 bighas per well	8 000
3	1 000 small village tanks @ 5 bighas per tank	5 000
4	2 500 kham wells @ 5 bighas per well	12 500
		73 500

(f) As shown in the note and the detailed statement under 'Irrigation' the large irrigation projects are expected to extend the irrigated area as follows —

(i) 500 hydro electric tube wells	50 000 bighas
(ii) 7 Irrigation reservoir tanks 5 23 760 or roughly	5 00 000 bighas
TOTAL	5 50 000 bighas

Grand total of the area in which irrigation is to be extended

Minor means		73 500	bighas
Major means	...	5 50 500	bighas,
		6 23 500	bighas

We may take it that irrigation will be extended roughly over 6 lakh bighas

(g) The present irrigated area is as follows —

Khalsa	3 40 000 bighas
Non Khalsa	4 00 000—a very rough estimate
	7 40 000

This means that we propose to nearly double the area of the irrigated land in the next five years The total area under cultivation is as follows —

Khalsa	17 25 000 bighas	
Non Khalsa	24 75 000	—a very rough estimate
	42 00 000	

Instead of the irrigated area being as at present about one seventh of the total cultivated area it will become about one fourth This will mean a big leap forward in the productivity of agriculture

(h) Of the 6 lakh bighas that the hydro electric and big reservoir irrigation schemes should irrigate about 2 lakh bighas are at present uncultivated lands Most of this culturable waste is out of holdings or untenanted Thus extension of agriculture is possible over at least 2 lakh bighas in the near future

5 Contribution of Science

To the blood toil and sweat that our cultivator has contributed so much the State must now add science Before it can do so far more intensive research in the laboratory and fields is necessary The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research state in their Memorandum on the Development of Agriculture 1944 Indispensable with the proper utilisation of land is the need for carrying out scientific experiments on a scale

sufficiently large to place the agricultural officer in a position to supply to the cultivator, a schedule of cultivation suitab'e to his particular land and individual needs Exist ng information though considerable in some direct ons is totally inadequate in others Its collection necessitates the establishment of at least one experimental farm in every division in which they do not exist already' The plan provides for the immediate development of the research sections of—

(a) Plant br eding

(b) A ricultural Chemistry

(c) Entomology

(d) Mycology

Five agricultural farms in tracts with different soils or e central fruit garden and seven fruit nurseries; for trial demonstration and distribution of improved seeds of crops and vegetables and fruit plants are to be started at once all over the State A Botanical Garden is being laid out near Jaipur City

4 Improved seeds

(a) Pending a fuller contribution to our knowledge by the new experimental farms imported improved seeds, which are found to be better than local seeds particularly of cotton (long or medium staple) bajra juar maize til moong tobacco ground nut sugarcane potato soya beans and o her vegetables, will be distributed widely

(b) A special drive will be made immediately to extend potato cultivation in rural areas where it is grown very inadequately The Agricultural Department will import potato seed and distribute it at a subsidised price

(c) If the powdery mildew disease which at present attacks zeera every second or third year can be overcome by measures suggested by the Imperial Mycologist an effort will be made to extend the area of this valuable and easily grown rabi cash crop

(d) The cultivation of sugarcane is severely limited by the fact that it requires 12 to 18 irrigations in most parts of the State But when the vast Bisalpur Reservoir and canal project costing 2¼ crores of rupees is completed it will irrigate 2 50 000 acres of rich dhamni and black soil tracts in the south west of the State This should lead to a consider able increase in the area under sugarcane zeera and cotton crops

(e) The activities of the Department will be extended to Sheikhawati the northern sandy tract in the State This is a single crop area the principal crops being bajra, moth and guar Experiments will be made in order to popularise Jakhrana bajra and intro duce groundnut For nine months cultivators in this tract are free from agricultural work Special efforts will therefore be made to improve or extend their subsidiary or cottage industries such as wool spinning and weaving and sheep and camel rearing

(f) The Department will induce the farmers to try the improved seeds new implements and manures as against their varieties on their own farms The demonstration farms thus carried to the villages will be a most valuable supplement to work on Government farms

nur eries to be established all over the State will largely solve this problem The staff will also give advise free The new Tenancy Act recently passed expressly encourages the plantation of trees whether of fruit fuel or timber by extending considerably the cultivators rights over them Also as indicated under the head of ' Forests Government will consider the grant of concessions in the matter of rent or cash subsidies for this purpose

8 Increased production of manures.

Our cultivator behaves towards his soil as the moneylender does to him He gives little and takes out much Actually the soil in a hot climate needs more manure than elsewhere, being poorer in humus and nitrogen

The farm yard manure he uses is more than half as poor in quality and quantity, as it need be He burns half the cow dung He loses even more of the liquid counterpart so rich in nitrogen content. But even if all the farmyard manure possible was utilised plenty of other organic and inorganic manures would still be required

Here again the department must carry out research and experiments in order to find out the most suitable fertilisers to be used for different crops on different kinds of soil

In the meantime we propose the following measures

(a) Help Village panchayats to start communal forests, so as to decrease the use of cow dung as fuel

(b) Introduce simple methods of conserving urine of cattle

(c) Sell at subsidised rates ammonium sulphate, to be obtained through Government of India Rs 60 000/ has been provided for this purpose

(d) Compost the refuse and nightsoil of Jaipur City by the hot fermentation method evolved at Bangalore In the light of experience gathered extend this to the 31 new town municipalities and sell the compost to the neighbouring cultivators

(e) Scientists are not agreed as to what is the best method of composting for rural areas The department must ar ange further experimental work in this both on their farm and in panchayat villages

(f) Oil cakes are rich in nitrogen But it is not enou h to encourage oil seed production, or more oil mills Steps will also be taken to secure that oil and not oil seed is exported

(g) Steps are afoot to get a bone crushing factory established in the State and to discourage the export of bones One of the terms with the factory will be that it will sell to the Government or cultivators as much bone meal as may be required for use as manure

(h) The heavy chemicals factory to be et up in the Sambhar Samlat area in order to utili o salt bitterns will be induced to manufacture such chemical fertilisers as may be practicable and usefu'

The fo'lowing problems admit of being tackled together and largely by the same staff —

Extension of cultivation particularly in areas to be commanded by the seven irrigation reservoir projects settlement of ex soldiers and others creation of communal forests dealt with in detail under the head Forests plugging and afforestation by way of experiments to remedy gully erosion contour bunding

as an experimental measure to conserve rain water, and remedy sheet erosion There are four Tehsils Malpura, Toda Rai Singh Phagi and Khandar which afford the largest scope in these directions Almost all the areas involved in the seven irrigation reservoir projects belong to these Tehsils But success in all these problems will depend most of all on how care fully particular villages and lands for these purposes are selected First of all a Tehsildar assisted by two Qanungos and two Patwaris, specially deputed will make a preliminary survey of most of the village in these four tehsils On the basis of this a committee of experts, consisting of a Soldiers Resettle ment Officer (Nazim s grade), a Deputy Director of Agriculture the Forest Working Plan Officer and an Irrigation Engineer, will put up concrete pro posals to further these objects They will specify the exact lands to be used for each purpose, mark out allotments for ex soldiers, and others who want to go in for improved farming, suggest the terms and conditions for communal forests, etc The Soldiers Resettlement Officer will put into effect the actual settle ment of by soldiers and others A Special Forest Officer, who will be appointed for purposes indicated under Forests will *inter alia* supervise the creation of communal forests and experimental measures for reclamation and checking soil erosion in agricultural land For the latter purpose one Agricultural Ins pector one Overseer and subordinate staff have also been provided under Agriculture' It is possible that for guiding this work we may have to secure for a short while an expert Engineer from Sholapur District in Bombay Presidency where contour bunding has over come periodic famines owing to a very low rain fall,

(a) The best one or two lakh bighas especially in areas commanded by the irrigation projects will be reserved for ex soldiers Grants averaging 100 compact bighas in contiguous blocks could be made to one two or three thousand ex soldiers as may be required The rest will go to those who are willing to take up improved farming perhaps on cooperative lines If adequate numbers of such are not forth coming for the unoccupied lands which will be commanded by the new irrigation projects these will be allotted to those in the villages whose present holdings are small Such allotments could be made a fulcrum for consolidation of present holdings by means of exchange The State will provide new settlements of ex soldiers and civilians with sites made fit for habitation drinking wells and perhaps also cattle troughs Taqavi or in special cases grant in aid will also be given for capital outlay An expenditure of two lakhs has been provided for this purpose Hand some cash awards will be given to certain categories of the decorees among the soldiers which should be utilised in investment for productive purposes 10 Resettlement of soldiers and others

(b) The Soldiers Resettlement Officer will co ordinate the efforts of the various development departments who will do their utmost to help these new settlements not only to improved agricultural but a better way of life which expresses in peace terms the esprit de corps which these soldiers displayed so valiantly during the war Efforts will be made to foster cooperative farming in these settlements Last year the Soviet government the most tractor minded and electrically conscious government in the world got 22000 tractors to rehabilitate Ukrainian agriculture Perhaps we can try one or

two by way of experiment It is not as fantastic as it may sound A tractor ploughs incomparably deeper and at less than half the cost in normal times than bullock ploughs A local entrepreneur has come forward with a scheme of a co operative farm, with the most up to date machinery and tractors He wants Government to provide 1 000 bighas land on a concessional rent for the first 10 years He will find most of the capital required Ex soldiers or others who work on the farm will be treated not as wage earners but as partners in a co-operative venture This scheme will be considered very sympathetically

11 Co soli dat o of Ho d g The problem is not so acute as in some parts of India Still fragmentation is pret y bad in irrigated areas The average size of holdings in such areas is 5 to 6 bighas as against barani holdings of 4 to 5 times this area Consolidation will be tried in a few typical villages as an experiment A section has been provided in the Tenancy Act whereby chahi holdings would ordinarily not get further subdivided in the future

1 Th i g m pro' a f gr t to But agriculture may technically improve ever so much and yet leave the agriculturist hardly any better unless his other economic dead weights—the heritage of the past—are removed The spear head of the attack must be on the following line —

1 Increased security of tenure, and fuller rights guaranteeing freedom from restriction and encouraging investments for land improvement

2. Provision of credit, without its becoming a stranglehold

3 Stabilising price level of agricultural commodities so as to ensure a higher standard of life and encourage the improvement and extension of agriculture

The rights of the actual cultivator comprise the keystone This State has striven in the last decade to prepare the foundation on which tenancy legislation could be based 13 The Keystone

(a) The entire Khalsa area and 1 300 square miles out of a total of 10 700 square miles of non Khalsa areas have been surveyed

(b) Settlements have been carried out in 27 out of 29 Tehsils in the Khalsa area and in nearly one third of the non Khalsa area

(c) Annual records of rights are maintained throughout Khalsa and in the jurisdictional thikanas

(d) More important than anything else these settlements have conferred the boon of the chakbandi or cash rentals on the rayatwari systems instead of the atrocious system of farming which deprived the cultivators of fixity of tenure and rentals and usually involved very unfair and troublesome payments in grain The chakbandi has not been introduced in two Khalsa Tehsils These have however been surveyed and annual land record are prepared for them It is proposed to introduce cash assessments in these also from 1947

But of course it is the statutory tenancy rights that matter most A Tenancy Act applicable to the Khalsa areas has just been enacted It confers tenancy rights of security and freedom from

restriction generally on a par with what prevails in the United Provinces Tenancy legislation for non Khalsa areas will be undertaken as early as possible Also within the next five to ten years the entire non Khalsa lands will have been surveyed and settled Settlement operations are going on at the present moment in 1 260 square miles of such lands

14 The Finance

Under the head of Co operation are outlined proposals to link the co operative moment to production marketing distribution and better living along with agricultural credit Even so when throughout India co-operative banks have not been able to do more than touch the fringe of the problem of rural finance in four decades it is not expected that these will achieve more in this State in five years The real questions will thus remain Is the rural money lender to be left supreme? His supremacy embraces no only credit, productive and unproductive long term and short term but practically the entire range of the agriculturist s life Besides providing credit he carries on trade in agricultural commodities and maintains a village shop He provides the seed he moves and markets much of the crops he takes a share of the produce in return for services rendered in a mass of multifarious transactions which even an economist would find it difficult to unravel On the one hand are choronic poverty dire necessity illiteracy general helplessness on the other wealth greed and cunning and opportunities to exploit This exploitation and usury know no restraints of social conscience With the disappearance of village panchayats which were once the organs of a vigorous local self government and communal life social conscience is no longer effective And the ideas of sanctity of contract, imported

from Britian in the nineteenth century fortified the moneylenders powers in the law courts to the extent that even the plough bullocks and the entire produce of the cultivator could be sold in execution of decrees Credit alone is not the panacea of all ills from which the agriculturist suffers to day This plan recognises amply that to change agriculture from an unprofitable industry to a surplus economy are required other measures besides credit But the plan must also give a definite answer to this question Will the Government, as hitherto in British India and the States, remain chiefly a spectator to this vast exploitation red in tooth and claw of the majority of the people through unregulated credit? The last fifty years have been characterised by the most original experiments in State intervention in almost all sectors of the socio economic front But this only in countries politically free both western and eastern In India we have only imitated and that with measures which are free from much risk and on a small scale State Agricultural Banks have proved a great success in Egypt Canada New Zealand India has not yet experimented with these Long before the present war capitalist countries such as U S A Britain Cuba Argentina Australia Czechoslovakia Germany tried diverse methods of securing for selected agricultural produce a minimum price These varied from tariff protection and regulation of exports to a State monopoly of sale In India it is only within the last two years of the war that any thing in this direction has been attempted In the various forms of the co operative movement India has not contributed one original move The employment of the co-operative principle for the organisation of marketing owes its

inception and remarkable successes in so many fields all to other countries not in one instance to India

This plan therefore categorically answers that the State must try to tackle the problem of agricultural credit directly as well as through the co-operative movement. The problem is vast and there must be plenty of trial and error. But a large beginning must be made in the immediate future. There is a special reason for the urgency. To-day the cultivator is more out of debt than he has been for many years. If ever agricultural credit can be put on a sound basis it is now. We have not yet formulated detailed proposals. Before doing so we think it desirable to consider the shortly expected recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the position regarding agricultural credit of which our Revenue Minister is a member. What we contemplate, in addition to an intensification of the Co-operative movement are as follows:—

1. Detailed enquiry into present debts
2. Debt conciliation or scaling down of debts
3. Encouraging commercial banks and particularly Joint Stock Banks to play a bigger part than they have done in the past in supplying agricultural finance
4. The setting up of a State Agricultural Bank or a Credit Corporation with branches ultimately in the villages which will provide both short and long term credit. We must start with a sufficient number of villages to give the experiment a real chance. As soon as Government have formulated detailed proposals these will be referred to a Committee, to be set up for this purpose,

The development of co operative marketing will be dealt with under the head of Co operation But this cannot help more than a minority in the next five years Attempts mu t therefore be made as quickly as possible to regulate the general marke ing of agricul tural produce We may begin with selected large mandis Gradually we will have to ex end Govern ment regulation to all mandis and perhaps license all dealers wholesale retail and village itinerant The Statistical Officer who has just been appointed will report on the immediate and elementary measure required after making enquiries and collecting statistics through the revenue staff Such measures would include defining, and specifying the charges to be levied introduction of standard weights and measures, and perhaps legislation to ensure that disputes are settled promptly by an independent agency It would also be necessary to levy such fees in respect of mandis as will cover the cost of whatever special marketing inspectorate staff have to be appointed The Jaipur Weights and Measures Act which has already been enacted will be enforced as soon as feasible

Also construction of new and better mandies are being *encouraged by the grant of land on con* cessionl terms and other means The State in lay ing out spacious mandies in the new town of Sawai Manpur and in Jhunjhunu town as part of its improve ment scheme The cost will be recovered by sale of plots the shops to be of an approved design A Bonded Warehouse is to be put up near the railway station in Jaipur City for the deposit of commodities having to pay custom or excise duties, till their despatch elsewhere This will cost about two lakhs

and will be debited to the budget of the Customs and Excise Departm nt

Price Agr cul al Pro ces

This is a highly controversial matter On the one hand are those who make the question of price the very root of agricultural planning and regard all other measures as palliatives They argue that the perpetual uncertainty of the price is an insuperable bar to either the extension or improvement of cultivation They point out how 'one of the greatest steps forward to intensify agricultural production in Great Britain is the guarantee of price and offtake of produce, which Govenment has given to farmers for a specified period They urge that at present it is guesses of wholesale dealers that largely settle prices from time to time Their are others, who are equally vehement in denouncing all price control as only an accessory of the black market, and the corruption and '*zulm* of the subordinate Government staff They point to the experience of the last two years in India and the lack of agreement among experts about the principles of enforcement of price control This plan considers it unwise at present to commit itself either way as to the desirability or otherwise of price control or on the methods of enforcement, which embrace equally controversial questions such as the need for monopoly procurement, whether olny wholesale or retail prices also should be controlled the extent of buffer stocks required But we ought certainly to prepare for the contingency when we may find price control inevitable To this end the Statistical Officer recently appointed will gather statistics and make a preliminary report which may also be referred to a Committee for final recommendations.

II—ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

The following Jaipurians will be trained outside 1
at State expense for State service, as soon as admissions can be secured for them —

Two for post graduate training,

Ten as Veterinary Surgeons,

Three as Dairy Inspectors

Three in Poultry Farming

One in Sheep Breeding and

One in Fisheries

(a) There are only two Veterinary Hospitals at 2
present Three more have been sanctioned this ear Six more will be started two each year so that every Nizamat has a hospital and there is one at Khandar which is a special cattle rearing area

(b) The Veterinary Surgeons in charge will also tour within their respective circles in order to deal with outbreaks of cattle disease Their efforts will be supplemented by two Veterinary Surgeons appointed solely for touring and 19 Veterinary stockmen who are being trained locally and will be appointed shortly These Stockmen will also treat ordinary ailments and carry out castrations

(a) The Rishab Sudhar Mandal founded in 3
memory of the late Shree Jamnalal Bajaj have distributed 109 improved bulls in the course of the last year and are to continue their good work

(b) The State will purchase and distribute free 50 bulls every year till the State Cattle Breeding Farm can produce bulls for this purpose.

(c) The Cattle Breeding Farm will be started at Bassi at a capital cost of one lakh with 100 Haryana cows and 2 bulls About 25 bull calves are expected to be produced annually for free distribution or sale

(d) 20 Murrah buffalo bulls will be purchased and sold at concessional rates every year For the first two years this will be confined to the Khandar tract, which is the most important from the point of view of the production of ghee

(e) Particular villages will be supplied all the breeding bulls they need so that all the scrub bulls in the locality can be castrated and these key villages can serve as subsidiary stud farms

(f) Every Veterinary Hospital will be provided with one or two stud bulls

4 Improvement of milk and ghee supply

(a) Five large dairy farms round Jaipur City have just been started These have been given one acre per animal up to a 100 acres free of rent on a 30 years lease Advice and a stud bull will also be given free also other concessions Such help will be given to more dairy farms which are expected to spring up in the near future One condition is that pure and sanitary milk will be supplied

(b) Selected ghosies from Jaipur City will be helped to shift to new sites on the outskirts of the City These will be given land free or on concessional rates also subsidies for construction of proper sheds Technical advice and stud bulls will be given free

(c) *Later similar concessions will be extended to* dairy farms and ghosies round some of the larger municipal towns

(d) Individual milk and ghee producers will be organised into co operative milk and ghee unions A Ghee grading station will be set up at Jaipur City Also a co operative milk society cateering for Jaipur City will be helped to acquire a cold storage plant

(e) Dr Radha Kamal Mukerji in his Food Planning for 400 Millions states that the manufacture of cheap ghee substitute would also be important from the stand point of the Indian dietary the price of ghee at present being too high to be used normally in the present household But we have to see that vegetable ghee manufactured or imported is not deleterious and that it is not used for adulteration of ghee Special measures including Legislation to achieve this are under consideration

(a) A Government Poultry Farm has already 5
been started in Jaipur This will supply pure bred stocks to small scale farms at concessional rates Also two small Government poultry units will be set up in the districts in order to encourage poultry farming in the rural areas

(b) Until certain poultry diseases have been conquered it is risky for individuals to go in for large farms But small farms will be encouraged not only round about Jaipur City but also in the rural areas particularly in the case of ex soldiers and they will be given land cockerels and pullets of pure breed on concessional rates and free expert advice

A Government sheep breeding farm will be started 6
also at Bassi with a 100 Bikaner sheep and 3 rams so as to distribute about 50 rams a year 12 Betal he goats will be distributed each year free of charge

f Cattle feeding

What has been termed the "Triangular conflict. Man Land Cattle is not as acute in Rajputana as elsewhere. The number of cattle is not as excessive as in the denser population regions The immediate problem is to provide fodder reserves for years of scanty rainfall Then we must improve the grazing facilities and increase the fodder supply so as to make fodder reserves unnecessary in the future

(a) Twenty seven reserve fodder stocks of grasses and straws of cultivated crops, one for each tehsil, will be put up in five years at a cost of 5 lakhs A few such reserve stocks were tried in the past in Sikar and proved very useful in lean years They last for several years, without much loss of the nutritive value The revenue staff will supervise the building up of these stocks Additional clerical staff will be required only when sales have to be effected from the stocks. The price charged will cover the cost of such staff The Officer in Charge of the Grass Farm and the Director of Agriculture will give the technical advice required

(b) The Settlement Officer has specified areas totalling nearly one lakh bighas for free grazing in the entire Nizamat Hindaun and in Tehsil Todarai Singh. This is a measure that will be introduced in other Tehsils also during future settlement or revision operations. The control of these areas will be vested in panchayats wherever these are set up Substantial free grazing areas have recently been earmarked for Jaipur City

(c) In villages with panchayats a very simple forms of rotational or controlled grazing will be introduced under the guidance of the Officer in charge Grass Farm The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in their Memorandum

on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 1944 state that the system can be worked in forest areas but is difficult to put in practice under village conditions Fencing is nearly always necessary But both in Tehri and British Garhwal panchayats have successfully introduced controlled grazing without fencing It is hoped that such success will be possible here also Further fencing is possible without wire In some of the existing Grass Farm Department beerh fencing has been made with babul and other branches It is said that if an area is protected from grazing for a year or two the amount of grass which becomes available from it is increased three or four fold

(*d*) Under Forests have been outlined the attempts that will be made to increase very substantially the areas of the reserved and communal forests In these areas there will of course be babul and khejra which are already found extensively But what will be planted on the largest scale will be prosopis juliflora or Vilaiti khejra The reason is that this species suits our requirements most It resists drought and will grow rapidly even in sandy soil with as low an average rainfall as 13 and without any irrigation whatsoever It gives fuel charcoal small timber and produces two crops a year of pods which are good fodder This tree introduced over large dry areas would largely solve any question of a fodder famine

(*e*) In order to bring down the price of fodder in Jaipur City firms dealing in it will be encouraged to use electric chaff cutters and to arrange for transport through motor trucks

(*f*) The only measure immediately practicable to increase concentrates for cattle feeding is to stop the export of oil cakes both by oil mills and ghanis These are however used for manure also

8 Fisheries Improvements in fisheries are easily possible, as many of the large tanks are owned by the State A candidate has been sent to Calcutta at State expense for training in fisheries The stock in State bunds will be improved and protected At present, several of these bunds do not have the good varieties that flourish in these tracts such as the rohu, saol and singara Some have no fish at all A fish cold storage plant will be set up in the fish market to be built in Jaipur City Suitable groups of fishermen will be formed into co operative societies which will be helped to buy and run their own lorries At present fishermen of Tordi Sagar have to pay as much as Rs 65/ a day for transport of 2 to 3 maunds of fish by lorry to Jaipur

III —IRRIGATION

One of the many cruel practical jokes of Nature is that the high lying plains of Jaipur should thirst for water while next door 60/ of the 3 5 billion cubic feet of surface water should every year run to waste down the alluvial plains of Hindustan into the sea Whatever large extensions of irrigation may be possible in Hindustan itself as far as we can see human ingenuity will never be able to transport some of that water to our parched soils Rajputana has to rely on its own resources in its perpetual struggle against a precarious and niggardly rainfall Our plan recognises that above everything else this struggle must be won for as much of our lands as is possible

An agreement has already been reached regarding the extension of the proposed Kotah State Hydro electric scheme to Jaipur The scheme itself is expected to produce 1 lac H P Five States Kotah Jaipur Gwalior Udaipur and Indore will share in the costs and benefits of the scheme The Chambal river will be dammed at a gorge which is suitable and water would be supplied to the generating station by means of penstock pipes through the dam The scheme has been approved by the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India and the Electrical Commissioner Only details remain to be worked out This will be done shortly Kotah State have definitely agreed to let us have to start with 20 000 H P The power will be transmitted to Sawai Madhopur and distributed practically all over the State The provisional estimate of utilisation is as follows —

	H P
Tube well irrigation	3 000
Industrial and Lighting	17,000

2 Tube wells This will suffice for 600 tube wells irrigating roughly about 60 000 bighas But we have yet to see if tube wells will generally succeed These can be regarded as successful only if each tube well can yield as much as one cusec or 22 000 gallons as otherwise the cultivator may not find it worthwhile to pay the irrigation rates A boring scheme for test tube wells will shortly be put into force Success is very probable near banks of streams where there is sufficient water bearing strata Tube wells could be multipled in Sheikhawati and other specially arid regions if it is found that there is sufficient water even at a depth of 300 ft

3 Industrial load At present we produce from our thermal power station only 3 333 H P The hydro electric scheme will give us immediately five times as much for industrial and lighting purposes This will include heavy and medium industries located largely in urban centres small industries to decentralise which to rural areas a special attempt will be made and also subsidiary agricultural and cottage industries Most towns and a large number of villages will be electrified 20 000 H P may fall short for these various demands But Kotah State have agreed that whenever we want we can take further power up to another 10 000 H P

The cost of this scheme is expected to be Rs one crore as against the Rs 3½ crore estimated for the Banas hydro electric scheme which we had previously under our consideration

4 Reservoir projects There are seven schemes of surface water storage by means of river dams and tanks of which

the rough estimate of cost amounts to a little over 3 crores By far the most important is the Bi alour reservoir project damming the Banas river This is expected to irrigate 4 00 000 bighas or 2 50 000 acres of the most fertile lands in the south west of the State The other six projects are expected to irrigate 1 16 160 bigha or 72 600 acres What all this will mean by way of increased productivity and extension of cultivation has already been shown under the head Agriculture

The relative appendix shows the extent of the productivity of these eight sch mes on an investment of nearly four crores The annual net income is expected to be about twenty one lakhs annua ly or roughly 5 2 per cent after meeting the maintenance charges which have been calculat d at the rate of ten per cent of the anticipated income The gross income from the seven reservoir projects will accrue from an irrigation rate of Rs 9/8/ per bigha for khalsa land and Rs 5/ per bigha for non khalsa land and an irrigation advantage rate of 1/1 / per bigha in respect of khalsa land only It may be added that roughly these seven projects will irrigate khalsa and non khalsa lands at the ratio of two to one 5 Increase n R nue

2 Tube wells

This will suffice for 500 tube wells irrigating roughly about 50 000 bighas But we have yet to see if tube wells will generally succeed These can be regarded as successful only if each tube well can yield as much as one cusec or 22 000 gallons as otherwise the cultivator may not find it worthwhile to pay the irrigation rates A boring scheme for test tube wells will shortly be put into force Success is very probable near banks of streams where there is sufficient water bearing strata Tube wells could be multipled in Sheil hawati and other specially arid regions if it is found that there is sufficient water even at a depth of 300 ft

3 Indus t al lo d

At present we produce from our thermal power station only 3 333 H P The hydro electric scheme will give us immediately five times as much for indus trial and lighting purpo es This will include heavy and medium industries located largely in urban centres small industrie to decentralise which to rural areas a special attempt will be made and also subsi d ary agricultural and cottage industries Most t wns and a large number of villages will be electri fie l 20 000 H P may fall short for these various demand But Kotah St te have agreed that when ever we want we can tal e further power up to another 10 000 H P

The cost of this scheme is expected to be Rs one crore as ag inst the Rs 2½ cro e estimated for the Bana hydro electric scheme which we had previously und r our consideration

4 R servoi proje t

There are seven schemes of surface water storage by mean of river dam and tanks of which

working But Khalsa area alone totalling 4 556 square miles or 46 70 000 bighas has about 1 500 square miles or 1 50 000 bighas of uncultivable waste A good deal of this has been overgrazed or completely felled For instance in the 56 miles from Jaipur to Malpura one can see hardly any vegetation excepting a little grass and some bushes of karil and ber Of this 1 500 square miles probably 750 square miles could grow forests This would secure a total of 1 100 square miles of forest or about 24 of the total Khalsa area The position about the non Khalsa areas totalling 11 000 square miles is no better as far as the existing forest areas are concerned In these areas also it is possible to increase substantially the area under forests For instance towards Jhunjhunu there is a large area of pilu which if protected would soon form a proper forest

3 1 e R v d F ests

Of this 750 square miles of Khalsa areas which we should try to bring under forest in the next ten years a substantial portion may be managed directly by the Forest Department This should comprise of the following

(a) As a rule all hill areas which in the past have suffered particularly from forest devastation as for instance on the road to Delhi between Amber and the thirteenth mile

(b) Lands which seriously affect run off floods and erosion and should be managed primarily from the protective point of view mostly at the headwaters of streams or along the banks of rivers should automatically be placed under the Forest Department In a tract like Jaipur one of the most important functions of forests must be protective

This is required not only for the well being of the State but indeed of Hindustan The Banas flows into the Chambal which joins the Jamuna The Banganga flows into the Jamuna Serious floods in these two rivers would have influence on floods and erosion even in Bengal

(c) Uncultivable waste in large blocks which have been more than usual devastated by over grazing and felling and which are not quite suitable for communal forests or adjoin existing forest areas

(d Large blocks of uncultivable waste within a radius of 10 miles of Jaipur City where the problem of fuel has been acute a for instance large areas in Govindpura Durgapura and the catchment area of the Waterworks Pumpin Plant

4 Communal Forests Perhaps the larger portion of the 750 square miles of Khalsa areas over which forests should be added should constitute communal forests to be managed by Panchayats The trees for this purpose already found in the State are the babul and khejra but it is the prosopis juliflora which should figure most Thus fuel and timber will be brou ht to the cultivators door Lakhs of tons of cowdung are burnt every year as fuel This could adequately manure a large portion of the cultivated area and thereby increase substantially the food production Fifteen communal forests have just been planted very willingly by the villagers themselves

5 Cultivato Plant tions In addition to an increase in the reserved forest area and the creation of new communal forests, we must encourage cultivators to plant trees and groves In the past the e plantations have been discouraged by the fact that cultivators both in Khalsa and non

khalsa areas have had rights to only half the timber of trees planted over the unirrigated lands in their holdings The new tenancy law gives the tenant full rights over all trees planted in barani as well as chahi lands within their holdings Further an attempt will be made to allot cultivators who need this at least one bigha per plough expressly for the purpose of planting fruit trees or trees for timber fuel and fodder Government will consider the question of grant of concessions in rent in order to encourage the plantation of such trees in large numbers in uncultivable waste whether in or out of holdings Perhaps it may be found feasible to allow in respect of such plantations that no rent should be payable for the first ten years and after that a very light rent Besides the trees already mentioned shisham neem and johrha grow at present in bhoor lands In all sandy tracts like Sheikhawati both khejra and jant grow spontaneously Their dried leaves act as manure and their leaves and beans can be used as fodder Attempts will be made to popularise the vilaiti khejra in such tracts also

Also individuals will be encouraged to put up forest plantations on large areas of unassessed waste lands on a commercial basis so as to increase the supply of fuel and timber For this purpose generous rent concessions will be given No rent will be charged for ten years and after that rent will be charged and increased every year by 25% till the full assessment is paid Casuarina is a fast growing fuel tree which may be tried on such plantations with the technical help of the Forest Department 6 Commercial Plantations

The successful outcome of these proposals will have far reaching effects Grazing and fodder would Results expected

increase Fodder famine would be a thing of the past The cultivator would get locally his timber and fuel Cow dung would be saved for manure More food would be produced The revenue of the State would increase Apart from this the general fertility of the country would be greatly improved I am not suggesting that the actual amount of rain falling in Jaipur would be increased though that might very well happen But the 22 inches of rainfall which falls disappears rapidly in evaporation and floods which carry with them the valuable top soil This rainfall would be absorbed into the soil and retained there for considerable periods so that the general moisture content of the soil layers would be far higher than at present The trees would also act as a shelter belt to lessen the force of the desiccating hot weather wind, and to a large extent would mitigate the dust storms which are carrying away far more than people realise There are places where this wind erosion has been removing as much as 26 000 tons of earth per square mile for at least 50 or 60 years (Note on a Tour in Jaipur State by Sir Herbert Howard I F S Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India)

8 Improved Management

(i) Protective measures to prevent run off floods and erosion will be taken comprehensively

(ii) Demarcation and Settlement are to be carried out and a Working Plan prepared within two years

(iii) The past uncontrolled exploitation of forests must be undone Over grazing should be prevented but at the same time regeneration areas should be arranged, so as not to be large and contiguous thereby causing undue hardship

Forests must contribute more to the development of industries in the following ways — 9 Help to Ind stries.

(a) With the establishment of more and more industries, the demand for charcoal is increasing Much more fuel wood and charcoal must be produced and at reason able costs

(b) More timber wood is required for building purposes and furniture

(c) We must experiment and try to produce suitable soft wood for matches pencils and packing cases As soon as we can be sure about this two or three match factories are expected to be started in the State

(d) Forest must supply suitable grass such as dab for the manufacture of paper card board etc

(e) Further subsidiary forest industries su h as catechu lac and epiculture

(a) The improvements in existing forests can be carried out largely with the existing staff and without considerable extra expenditure The creation of com munal forests should involve *no direct expenditure to* Government It will be the same with the encourage ment of forests in non khalsa areas or encouragement to cultivators or commercial plantations in Khalsa areas The chief item of Government expenditure will be in the increase in the area of reserved forests in Khalsa lands We may estimate that such an increase may be up to a maximum of 300 square miles in the next 5 years In estimating expenditure on raising these new Government forests account has to be 10 E pen di re in olved i rai ng ew fores! area

t ken ot the following factors which will operate to minimise the cost —

(i) It is expected that a substantial portion of these new areas will adjoin the existing forests

(ii) The existing subordinate forest staff is by no means over worked since the greater part of the existin fore t areas consis in of hills is only under protection bu is not fit for ordinary working Much of the new areas therefore could be put in charge of the existing Forest Officers and subordinate staff

(iii) A substantial portion of the e new areas may be near villages Therefore afforestation will be possible on a larger scale than is usual on taungya lines Cultivators will be permitted to cultivate the new areas reserved for forests for two or three years free of rent prov ded forest plants were sown in lines at spec fied d stances with the kharif crop

(b) The trees to be grown in these new areas will be largely for fuel such as babul khejra, vilaiti khejra such plantations do not require watering

The total expenditure for five years should very roughly be as follows —

(i) Sow g kuchcl a boundry wall with trenches where required	Rs	50 000/
(ii) Staff includ ng on an avera e 100 Forest Guards 7 Foresters 5 Rangers 1 trained Spe ial Forest Officer and clerical staff	Rs	2 50 000/
	Rs	3 00 000/

The Special Forest Officer will work under the control of the existing Conservator of Forests H

will also help villages to conti ol grazing and have charge of experimental measures in soil reclamation and checking of soil erosion in agricul ural land (Scheme XXIII Agriculture)

(i) After 10 years the new reserved forests should yield from thinnings an intermediate yield of Rs 60 000/ p a 11 I m p t d

(b) After 20 years when regular felling coupes should be sold theie should be a steady income of at least 3 lakhs a year even after taking into account a considerable fall in present prices

(a) The present Forest Act needs to be amen d and brou ht up to dat Such amendm e t as may facilitate the vast extension of r served forests proposed will be specially nece sary I L gn l t q d

(b) Private forests have also suffered evrely from devastation As recommended by Sir Herbert Howard a Private Forest Act would probably have to be enacted This should legislate for the prevention of mere destruction but o herwise not inte f re with the po vers of private owners This will ultimately be for the benefit both of the owners and the community

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V.—INDUSTRIES

1. The object.

LAISSEZ FAIRE implied that the State had nothing to do with industry. Socialism desires largely the extinction of free enterprise as it involves the class appropriation of the surplus value. It would be unrealistic for this State to get involved in this clash of ideas. Our immediate task must therefore be to build up an industrial system through whatever agencies are immediately available: entrepreneurs, joint stock companies or even State enterprise. We cannot be deterred or delayed by theoretical considerations of what systems would be the best from the point of view of production or social justice. Granted that our economic expansion will not double the per capita income nor advance the well being of the worker to the extent theoretically possible, yet the industrialisation will relieve the existing pressure on land, reduce unemployment or under employment, provide for a rapid accumulation of taxable income to finance an immediate expansion of social services, and improve to some extent the economic condition of the masses. The Government of India's recent Statement of Industrial Policy lays down that "apart from ordnance factories, public utilities and railways, basic industries of national importance may be nationalised provided adequate private capital is not forthcoming and it is regarded as essential in the national interests to promote such industries". The industries which the Government of India regard as basic cover a wide range, but they propose to consult the provinces and States about the matter. In States like this as a rule nationalisation is feasible only in respect of public utilities. In the future the large hydro-electric scheme proposed, and of course, the

extensions of railway and a new organisation of motor transport on important roads will be promoted entirely as State enterprises But our main industrial development will be based on private enterprise and capitals which are immediately available in abundance This does not mean that the State will not plan or control such development In the past, too no economy was really free The entrepreneurs and businessmen planned, but did so to satisfy sectional interests The practical alternative is thus not between a free and a controlled economy but between an economy which is regulated by vested interests and one regulated by collective interests of the community (Lipsons A Planned Economy or Free Enterprise) But before indicating the lines on which future development will be planned and controlled it would be useful to outline briefly our natural resources and the progress made since 1942 almost from scratch

Jaipur has such valuable minerals as copper lead beryl, mica glass sand, china clay soapstone limestone felspar calcite magnesite red and yellow ochres garnet and barytes Sheep rearing in the sandy tracts of Shekhawati and Torawati yields roughly fifty lakhs of pounds of wool per annum The more fertile tracts of Sawai Madhopur and Malpura districts produce over three lakh maunds of til mustard ground nut linseed castor and other oilseeds The policy of industrialisation initiated in 1942 has already yielded substantial results The Jaipur Companies Act 1942 which started the joint stock system in the State has appealed both to the commercial community and to small savings Within 3 years 107 limited liability companies have been registered with an aggregate 2 Progress already made

authorised capital of 19½ crores Almost all branches of industrial and business activities are represented among the companies regi tered Besides these a number of companies register d outside the State have established branches or have secured Government s consent to the issue of capital in this State The result is that 101 industrial establishments have already sprung up in the State within these 3 years involving a capital investment of 2 crores and a labour force of about 30 000 persons These do not include the existing 185 flour mills The s x large scale factories each with a subscribed capi al of over 5 lakhs are engaged in the manufac ure of non ferrous alloys, maize starch hollow glassware iron and steel articles required by the defence services tents and the pulveri sing of talc Among the m dium and small scale indus trie , the more important are the engineering works, oilseed crushing salt refinery, wire drawing lapidary works printing presses manufacture of agricultural implements gas plants saltpetre oil cloth and water proof carpets blankets felts tweeds hosiery and handloom cotton fabrics soaps hair oils and pharmac utical products

3 Future ndu trial p oject al dy t k n in hand

Chief among the p ojec s in hand are a five crore venture for the manufacture of heavy chemicals out of the bit erns of Sambhar Salt Lake a very lar e glass and pottery works at Sawai Madhopur, extraction of copper on a large scale at Khetri mines, a cotton mill, a woollen mill, a tannery, a rubber factory a bon crushing mill 15 oil mills 3 vegetable oil factories, a brass rolling mill pharmaceutical works, a cinema studio and factories for the manufacture of cemen and cement pipes R C poles, iron tools and imple

ments, lanterns, cycle component parts, stoneware, tiles and refractory bricks, soap leather goods, cutlery and scientific instruments buckets, hollow ware electric bulbs lead pencils paints sand paper, abrasive and matches

But we cannot be complacent The market value of certain industrial securities has risen sharply owing to enormous profits made but the sum total of industrial activity in India during the war has been much less than is generally supposed to be and much of the advance has been dictated largely by immediate considerations of the war thereby increasing the ne d for rationalisation What has been achieved so far in the State is thus only an earnest of what is to come But the broad objectives of this future develop ment must always be b fore us These will be as follows — 4 Future devel p m nt

(a) A greater balance between agriculture and industry This means not merely the absorption of some of the surplus which makes the pres ure on land so great as to make a riculture unremunerative It also involves the full utilisation of the agricul ural raw mat rial of whi h an indust ial use can be made on terms mos favourable to the cultiva or and the de entralisation of a many of the small and medium scale industries to rural area as may be possible with electric pow r

(b) Fuller industrial utilisation within the State of our mineral resources

(c) Establishment not merely of indus ries producing consumption goods but also of as many key industries as are favoured by the resources in the State

5 State Help

State help will continue to be given most generously in the following ways —

(a) Land will be made available at concessional rates Six industrial sites, four for large and medium scale industries and two for small scale have been laid out in Jaipur City A new industrial city is being laid out at Sawai Madhopur

(b) The hydro electric scheme must provide all the power required at special industrial rates Till this materialises the State will do its best to provide more power than is available at present A new 1,000 K W generating set will be installed in Jaipur in less than a year

(c) The State will give the utmost help in the procurement of priorities

(d) Industrial concerns have been and will be exempted from import and export duties

(e) The State will participate in capital and management where this is desirable in order to emphasise State patronage Twenty lakhs have been provided for this purpose

(f) The State will provide facilities for industrial and technical education

(g) The State must develop railways roads, and motor transport as speedily as possible, and regulate their rates and management so as to help industries

6 State control

It is now universally realised that the State must exercise control over industry in order to harness the productive resources and the profit motive to social ends Such control will be exercised on the following lines

(a) Control over capital issue should continue, in order to canalise capital in directions, which may

further the interests of the community prevent a lopsided development and cut throat competition

(b) State to regulate location of industries This should be determined both by the intere ts of the entrepreneur and in order to secure an even distri tion of economic welfare between different parts of the State

(c) The object of all planning is to improve the standard of living of the masses This demands that the State must see to it that labour is not exploited The Factory Act and the Workmen s Compensation Act recently passed will be enforced vigorously The State will first use its influence and then if need be legislate in order to secure for industrial workers a fair wage decent conditions of work and life and a reasonable security of tenure The State will specially help in the provision of proper housing To those dulled by the opiate of kismat unemployment and health insurance schemes even for industrial workers may appear as unpractical But it is hoped that the bigger industrial concerns will consent to try experi mental schemes of such insurance in which the employees the employer and the State would contri bute

No facilities exist at present in the State for technical training A continuous flow of trained technical personnel is essential for industrial develop ment The plan, therefore provides for the establish ment of the following — 7 Indus trial ed ca tion

(a) Cottage Industries Institute Jaipur

(b) Technical Institute Jaipur, with diploma course in mechanical, electrical, automobile and radio

engineering This will train among others a large number of ex soldiers, especially those with some technical qualification

(c) Civil Engineering School at Jaipur

(d) Engineering College at Pilani It is expected that the Birla Endowment Trust who have already an institution and workshop for mechanical and electrical training at Pilani will m et the expenditure for raising this to a degree s andard

(e) Compositors and Pr. smen Class

(f) Ten technical scholarships for study in India

(g) Six foreign scholarships for study of technical and industrial subjects

8 Rural Industriali sation

Definite efforts must be made to promote indus trialisation in rural areas particularly with the help of hydro electricity It is only a dispersed or a widely spread indus rial structure that can be integrated with agriculture This will help to absorb the surplus of agricultural labour or maintain a class of half agricultural and half industrial labour as in Belgium and Czeko lovakia The m lium and small scale industries which particularly suit the S ate for this purpose, are oil flour dal splitting and sugar mills soap factories power loom weaving both co ton and woollen, small engineering workshops for agricultural and cottage industries manu facture of brassware felt, *bidi* paints sand paper, abr. sives scents cutlery and bricks Rs 50 000 have b en provided by way of Government subsidies for this purpose Also agricultural industries such as cattle breeding and dairy farming sheep and goat rearing gur and palm jaggery, hand ginning should

be improved with the help of the different departments concerned and organised as far as possible on a co operative basis for credit production and marketing. This ruralisation of industries should help in improvement both in the standard of living and technical efficiency in the country side

A long time ago was made a two thousand year plan That Hindu Plan embraced all aspects not only of economics but of life Much of it is now derelict Not so its cottage industries

But one school of thought sees no further use for them The Roy Plan says Any considerable use of the cottage industries cannot be reconciled with the spirit of the plan which is to open up for the people a prospect of continually improving standards of livin Others and not all Gandhian regard self sufficient village communism based on cottage industries as the chief means of restoring human values in production Cloth is dear which saves a few annas to the buyer while it cheapens the lives of the men women and children who live in Bombay Chawls (Young India 6 4 22) Socialisation must fail as a remedy because it does not treat the real disease which the factory system has inflicted upon mankind (Borsodi The Ugly Civilization) Again we must bring to bear a strictly practical attitude in the matter What is the present reality ? In this State the most varied and numerous cottage and small scale industries are the principal source of livelihood of over three lakh persons Included among these are handicrafts whose artistic excellence flows from the joy of creative work felt by generations of

9 Cottage Industries

local artisans The chintzes "choondries, "safas," the tie and dye printed fabrics 'salma embroide y, lace and gota kinari carpets felts, embossed and engraved brassware, silverware marble statues and images, ivory and stone carvings precious and synthetic stones jewellery lacquered bangles and papier mache toys vie with each other in exquisite workmanship and design. Recently several of these handicrafts have fallen on evil days as their comparative inefficiency cannot withstand competition with machine made produce

Even from a strictly economic point of view, it would only make matters worse if these workers have to abandon their present occupations Too much must not be expected from industrialisation Mass production needs a lot of capital but little human labour So far our factories and mills have engaged only about 30 000 labourers This number can be multiplied ten to fifteen fold in the next five years But should we because of this drive two to three lakh cottage workers to unemployment There is another aspect of the question Some of these cottage industries such as cotton and wool spinning basket and rope making together with agricultural industries prov de sub sidiary occupation for vast numbers of our agricul turists Our object must be to see that almost every cultivator who has not adequate land, has a subsidi ary occupation Further we intend as an aid in solving unemployment, to encourage more persons in the rural areas to take to cottage industries as their main source of livelihood Such cottage industries will be either independent or linked to the medium and small scale industries, to be encouraged in rural areas The Japanese model in this respect is well worth

ollowing "There 60% of the industrial population ain their livelihood in a multitude of small under takings employing not more than 5 workmen apiece (G E Herbert Industrialisation in the East And Its Effects On The West) ' Wherever a large factory is erected it soon becomes surrounded by multitudes of small workshops which perform subsidiary processes (G C Allen, "Japan, The Hungry Guest)

In Japan as in our country, capital is not so plentiful and cheap as labour We therefore propose to help all such cottage industries which have vital quali ties Appendix V includes a list of the existing cottage industries showing which are capable of development and extended use as a subsidiary occupation and which are amenable to cooperative organisation etc Our plan therefore provides for the following specific measures of helping the cottage industries —

(a) A Cottage Industries Institute is being started at Jaipur Several of the utilitarian handicrafts will be taught with the help of improved appliances and methods The artistic handicrafts will continue to be taught by the Arts and Crafts School The Institute will also maintain a store of raw materials and applian ces not only for the use of its pupils but also for the benefit of artisans also The Institute will teach primarily the sons of artisans but as a temporary measure demobili ed or disabled ex soldiers will also be taught here

(b) The State Central Workshop will devise and manufacture improved appliances This workshop will be attached to the technical institute to be started in Jaipur

(c) Peripatetic demonstration parties will tour and teach artisans at their houses the use of such

appliances and improved designs and technique This procedure has already started for some of the cottage industries Special attention will be paid to ex soldiers who already know some handicraft

(*d*) A Central Marketing Organisation will be set up immediately This will supply raw materials to artisans introduce better designs and improved technique and applian es arrange for sampling grading and standardisation of finished products and above everything else arrange for th ir marl eting for which purpo e ne v mar' e s outside the State will have to be explored and an Empo iu n maintained at J upur City Rs 25 000/ have be n provi led for the expenses of the organisation in the first year but later it should not only pay for it elf but earn a profit The work of this or ani ation will have to be co ordinate l very closely with that of the Co op r it ve Department in a manner which has b n detail d under the h ad Co operation That su h an or, ani ation can be of supreme help to several of the cottage industries is borne out by the example of what has b en done by the All India Spinners Ass ciation within this State Four yea s ago they organis d h nd spinning and weaving of cotton in Govin l arh Chomu and Samo le At p e ent this A o iat a nd alo 25 private co cerns which have come in o e istenc provide cott n to the spinners and o the yarn woven by the hand loom weav rs on n rh ps a unique scale for almost three fourths of th wom n nd ch ldren in thes towns are engaged in spinning on ordinary charkhas and there are about 1 100 weavers The A socia tion and these 25 concerns ble ich and finish the cloth and then export most o it out ide the State The worth of the khadi export d from these towns averages

over a lakh a month The proposed Central Marketing Organisation should be able to achieve similar results both for cotton and woollen spinning and weaving and for several other cottage industries such as brassware and cutware Special attempts should be made to induce agriculturists or their wives to take up cottage industries such as cotton and wool spinning and to give them the advantages of this Central Marketing Organisation

(a) An Industrial Committee composed of representatives of government industries and commerce has just been set up This will be consulted on all matters of policy regarding industrial development 10 Og i s t on

(b) Later on similar district committees will be started

(c) We will try experiments with the organisation of a few regional village committees of the type suggested by Sir M Visvesvarya in his Village Industrialisation The purpose of such committees will be to group five or six villages so that they may devise and take coordinated measures for advancing their industries and other development Ordinarily village panchayats will elect representatives for serving on this committee

(d) An Employment Bureau will be set up immediately under an officer of the Industries Department specially trained for this purpose This will particularly help ex soldiers to secure suitable employment in industrial concerns and government services of all grades in which 50 vacancies that occured during the war are already reserved for this purpose The Bureau will work under the control of the Soldiers Resettlement Officer

11 Exhibitions and cattle fairs

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle fairs will be held in Jaipur City and districts A permanent exhibition court is being made in Jaipur City The cost has been included under the provision for 'Improvement of Jaipur City' under the head "Local self government and improvement Rs 50 000 has been provided for such exhibitions and fairs Most of these generally pay for themselves

VI —COOPERATION

IN spite of our best efforts we have so for succeeded in getting only three Inspectors and five supervisors train d outside the State At this rate our progress in cooperation will be very slow We therefore propose to start a training class within the State for training the following cooperative staff — 1 Tra in f t ff

12 Inspectors

50 Supervisors

10 Auditors

Rs 30 000/ have been provided for this purpose

In the history of cooperation in India the slogan first was for concentration on credit societies Then the tendency became to mult ply different non credit societies of the same cultivators each for a different purpose a marketing society a seed society a better living society This history must not be repeated We must straightaway start agricultural multipurpose societies This will grant credit But the credit must be linked to marketing The members should be granted loans only on the condition that they sell their produce through the society Thus the limited liability of these mul ipurpose societies will not be a handicap *Also credit must be better controlled* than is usual as has been successfully done in several districts in Madras from 1936 37 Further loans for production purposes could take the form of improved seed manure implements As a rule the same society could also organise cooperatively the supply of producers requirements to its members 2 Agr cul tu l Co ope t e M ltipur p se Socie t es

3 Agricultural Marketing Unions and Federation

Marketing has to be highly specialised in order to secure for the cultivator a bigger share of the price paid by the consumer The multipurpose societies mentioned above must therefore have the benefit of expert agencies in the shape of Marketing Unions to be set up in several of the important business centres, each comprising on an average of about 100 societies and a Marketing Federation at Jaipur

4 Apex Bank

An Apex Bank at Jaipur will help to procure the capital required to augment the resources of the societies If necessary the State will share in the capital and management This Bank must become the instrument for securing that different kinds of loans given to members are classified and treated separately and that the scheme of collection is based on methods that suit local conditions

5 Cottage Industrial Societies

The cottage industrial worker are the counter part of our cultivators in two ways Firstly they also are in the grip of mahajan financiers in several ways Secondly they are at a considerable disadvantage in marketing Most of our cottage industries need to be organised into cooperative societies These also must discharge several function —

(a) The society should provide loans on easy terms on the security of equipment and finished products provided such products are sold through the societies

(b) The society should arrange for the bulk purchase and supply of much of the raw material

(c) The society should as far as this may be feasible sell the finished products through the Central Marketing Organisation outlined under the head of Industries

(d) The society should get the goods manufactured against the samples and specifications where these are given by the Central Marketing Organisation

For sometime to come it is desirable that the central marketing organisation remains under the control of the Industries Department They have or could acquire the technical knowledge and staff required for this purpose much more easily than the Cooperative Department It is proposed to start 150 societies of cottage industries rural and urban with four industrial stores

6 Agr l t l b d ary t

Milk and ghee production cattle breeding and sheep rearing are the agricultural subsidiary industries amenable to cooperative organisation The primary societies of milk and ghee should later on be developed into unions Also there should be a ghee grading station in Jaipur City Modern equipment such as cream separators and ghee boilers are economically advantageous for the making of ghee It is as a rule only a cooperative society that can afford to buy these The ghee and milk societies should be organised as a rule only in compact areas where those products abound A start will be made with ghoshies and ghee producers in and round Jaipur City and in Khandar area

VII —EDUCATION

In India once the scholar counted for more then the administrator Then Taxila Nalanda, Navdvipa and Mithila sent out youth filled with the love of learning In the last 150 years all power and glory has been that of the administrator The result has been an educational system which has prepared not for culture and citizenship, but for crams, and crumbs of office This has been so at every level The village primary school has been a slough of listlessness, entirely unrelated to the world in which the children live, move and have their being The secondary school has idolised examinations but desecrated the high spirits and fertile imagination of youth The University has been more a back wash of learning than a fount of vigorous and independent though The lesser the vitality the greater the imitativeness So till the scheme of basic education with which is associated the name of Mr Gandhi hardly any original attempt was made to reconstruct our educational systems We remained content with ideas borrowed from other countries about half a century later than their vogue When compulsory and free education was introduced in western countries over half a century ago in India the authorities talked of the filtration theory which suggested that if we educate the classes knowledge would filter down to the masses The question that is troubling advanced countries now is a different one Can democracy survive when the mass of its members cease to be educated just at the point where knowledge begins to exercise its fascination? (Laski's 'Reflection on the Revolution of Our Time)

So when severa countries have made secondary education compulsory the chief problem for us is the rapid extension of primary education Our technical education like our industrialisation is still in the embyonic stage Our education needs not only a vast extension but also a reconstruction

O r literacy figure is 5 3% — 1 U e p m ry ed c t

Males	9 4%
Women	85%

According to the 1941 census there were the following children between the ages of 6 to 11 —

Boys	1 91 408
Girls	1 73 497
Total	3 64 905

In August 1944 the numbers of such children at school State or private were as follows —

Boys	70 ?66
Girls	6 962
Total	77 288

This means that we have to provide primary schools for another three lakhs of children Taking an av of 45 pupils per primary school roughly 7 000 more primary schools are required in order to make primary education universal So far we have roughly over 1,000 primary school The Sargen scheme suggests the tainment of universal primary education in 40 years We should try to achieve it earlier, if possible But the rate of progress will have to much slower in the next five years than later on In the next five years it is doubtful if we can start more than about 200

primary schools per year, as we cannot produce teachers for a larger number We have three training schools for training teachers of all categories excepting the Bachelor of Training We will start one more school for training primary school teachers Such training institutions could easily be multiplied but there will not be enough pupils As a result of the recent conversion of a large number of vernacular middle into anglo vernacular middle schools the number of vernacular final passes has fallen from about 800 to about 350 in the last two years Of these only 40 to 50 are girls As our primary school teachers will be trained vernacular finals it is clear that in the next five years at the very outside about 280 primary school teachers could be trained annually During this period we will open a number of new vernacular middle secondary schools The products of these new schools will pass out after three years Their training will take one or two years Thus it is after the next five years that we could open a very much larger number of primary schools every year so as to provide universal primary education for boys in about 20 to 25 years from now and for girls in a little longer period On the extension of primary education the plan proposes an increase of expenditure from the ordinary State revenues in 5 years as follows —

Rs 8 lakhs recurring expenditure and Rs 11 lakhs non recurring expenditure

This will cover the recurring cost of opening 150 primary schools every year The estimate of the non recurring expenditure is explained a little later under the head of Building It is hoped that another 50 primary schools per year could be provided for by a cess, which it is contemplated to levy in such areas

wh re compulsion is introduced For this purpose a Compulsory Primary Education Bill has just been prepared The cess must be leviable both in khalsa and non khalsa areas

Apart from everything else compulsion is the only means of remedyin the awful wastage that takes place in primary education Only 8/ of the pupils, who join a primary school finish the full primary course i e a wastage of 92/ Compulsion will be intr oduced in selected areas both urban and rural The question of the age and period for which education is to be made compulsory is of the utmost importance The report of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1944 recommeds that from the start primary education should apply from the age of 6 to 14 As a result of experience most educationists are agreed that compulsion for 4 years only between the ages of 6 to 11 does not really serve its purpose However before a final decision can be taken about this public opinion will have to be consulted

It is proposed to start 50 new secondary schools in the 5 years in order to maintain the ratio of one secondary school for every ten primary schools This will involve an increase of five lakhs in recurring expenditure and five lakhs non recurring expenditure.

2 E tens n f se on d ry d t n

All educationists are agreed that the old fashioned primary school must be scrapped Instead of merely teaching the three R s by passive methods it must be integrated with life which is practical pragmatic and constructive As a result of primary education the village boy must become a better farmer or craftsman a better citizen There may be differences of opinion as to how exactly this revolution is to be effected,

8 R t t n of p m ry d s n d ry d ca t on.

but it is clear that piece meal changes and modifications in the existing system will not do The system of basic education demands that education should centre round some basic craft to which the teaching of all other subjects must be co-related Such an approach to the unlocking of the child s mind and creative powers is more effective and fruitful not only because it enlists the powerful supports of his instincts but also because it offers opportunities for cooperative and group work in school and thus establishes lines of liaison between life in school and outside We have had 20 of our teachers train d in the basic system at Agra and Allahabad Training Centres and this system was introduced in ten of our schools in 1943 A notable part of the original system is that should pay for itself Several edcuationists doubt if it ever can fully do so But even if it can pay for a substantial portion of the cost, it will help very considerably in universalising primary education

(b) So far, the crafts introduc d in our basic schools are paper cutting card board work, spinning and gardening In this State, with its glorious traditions of handicrafts, it should be possible to teach more of them in these schools varying according to the locality As steps in the right direction we have already introduced handwork, such as paper cutting, clay modelling, takly spinning in our primary schools and in all secondary schools, a practical subject has been made compulsory Secondary school boys have to take up one of the following subjects —

Carpentry,
Tailoring,
Cotton spinning and weaving, or
Agriculture

Secondary school girls must take up domestic science, including cooking sewing, laundry and nursing Steps will be taken to improve the teaching of crafts, both in the basic and other schools by getting the teachers to take an intensive course in the proposed Cottage Industries Institute They can conveniently do so during the summer vacation Also the proposed Central Marketing Organisation of the Industries Department will be utilised for sale of the school products

(c) Experience shows that the single teacher primary school is not at all successful It is proposed to gradually eliminate such schools which number 170 by the two teacher schools The new schools will be provided with two teachers as soon as possible

(d) The scale of pay of primary school teachers have just been revised as follows —

P T C Rs 20 1 25 to 25 1 30 This does not include dearness allowance

V T C 25 1 30 to 30 1 35 ,

It is hoped that the new scales will help in recruiting

(e) In recent years co education in primary schools has made some progress with the result that about one fourth of the number of girls in primary schools are receiving co education Co education will be encouraged but only in the smaller villages where the numbers of boys and girls are not large enough to justify separate primary schools In other places the schools will be separate Primary or secondary schools for girls wherever there is the expectation of a sufficient number of pupils will have priority over other institutions of the same category

(f) Of the fifty new secondary schools that will be started ten should be high schools Of these at least 3 will be Technical High Schools of the type suggested by the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education 1944 These will be located in towns other than Jaipur, which are to have considerable industrial expansion, like Sawai Madhopur Only a few such technological subjects will be taught as will specially fit the pupils for local employment Some of the pupils who pass out from these Technical High Schools will be encouraged to join the Technological Institute which will be started in Jaipur City in order to give advanced training in a large variety of subjects

(g) Small agricultural farms are attached at present to only 2 schools Nine more such school farms will be set up In schools, having such farms agriculture will be introduced as an optional subject Students who pass out from such secondary school could go on to the Agriculture School to be started in Jaipur City

(h) The Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls, High School has been a notable success and will be developed further as a model school on advanced lines

Higher Education A Medical College a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College and an Agricultural College have been proposed under the different departments concerned The Maharaja's College already has co education but a separate Women's Degree College is necessary It is hoped to start this from 1946 With all these institutions in the State it should be very feasible to start in two or three years a University of Rajputana with its centre at Jaipur This may be of the affiliating type The plan provides for the necessary funds

6 Adult Educ tio

Adult education in India has not yet become adolescent The mass literacy movements started in British India have not made much progress The problem has to be tackled with by the State with far greater vigour than in the past if the blot of illiteracy is to be eradicated It is proposed to start a 100 adult schools every year Most of these will be put in charge of regular school teachers on a voluntary basis

They will be paid a bonus of Rs 4/ per adult male literate For urban areas whole time staff will have to be employed Panchayats and large industrial concerns should also help in adult education

7 P bl L b n d R ad g R m

Public Libraries and reading rooms should exist in all towns and almost all villages if the literacy secured by adult education is to be maintained Government have recently start d libraries and read ing rooms in 18 towns libraries in 37 villa es and 5 reading rooms in Jaipur City Also a Children s Library and Play room has be n added to the Maha raja s Public Library in Jaipur City Government propose to establish 100 more libraries and reading rooms in towns and villages It is also expected that more such institutions will spring up in the future entirely through the efforts of Municipalities larger Panchayats thikanedars and other public spirited individuals

8 C lt l d

The revival of the indigenous theatre folk dance and community music will be fostered not only through village schools bu al o panchayats It is common experience that such activities and organized game do more than anything el e to create that corporate spirit, which alo e can make

their own are housed in dharamshalas temples hired or lent buildings In Jaipur the City of palaces and mansions primary and secondary schools instead of being the minor temples of learning with one or two exceptions are housed in buildings distinguished only by being thoroughly cramped ill ventilated and ugly, and they—both boys and girls schools—neither own nor have the use of any play grounds All this bitter neglect of decades will take time to remedy but we must do the best we can in the five years A separate provision of five lakhs has been made for immediate improvement of existing school buildings primary and secondary all over the State and the provision of play grounds in Jaipur City Secondly it is proposed that every year 200 primary schools should be provided with high pucca buildings at an average cost of Rs 1 000/ each The non recurring cost of 11 lakhs provided for the extension of primary education thus covers 10 lakhs for this purpose One lakh is for equipment of the 750 new primary schools which are to be opened from the ordinary revenues of the State during the five years Thirdly the primary education cess which is expected to start and finance 250 primary schools during the same period should be levied at rates which suffices to cover the total cost of buildings and equipment required for these schools Thus it should be possible to provide during these five years proper buildings not only for all the new primary schools to be opened but also for about 250 or a quarter of the existing primary schools

11 Education of backward communities. Efforts have been made not wholly without success to get Harijan boys admitted in ordinary schools These efforts must be intensified to the

ll st degree Nevertheless for a few years to come rhaps the interests of this community may require parate primary schools *for their boys and girls* As any of those as may be wanted will have a priority er general primary schoo to be opened every year ond only to new girls primary schools that may be quired

Al o one lakh of rupees have been provided for oolarships for all tages and kinds of education to riven exclusively to

(a) Harijans

(b) Memb r f backward communities

(c) Poor and deserving students

For each category girls will not only b eligible be specially favoured

It is in first seven years of a child s life that the 12 K d tle for freedom and progress both for him or her g t S h l nd l the country is won or lost To popularise kinder p l st tut ten training we must start five prop r kinder ten schools in Jaipur City and the larger towns vision has been made for training two Jaipurian men each year as kindergarten teachers It is also posed to s art by way of experiments one or two rkmen s Night Schools in Jaipur City These may affiliated to the Technical School so that the work n can not only become literate but receive higher anical knowledge in order to qualify for promotion s expected that the larger industrial concerns will operate wholeheartedly in this venture

13 T l p l t e n E l u

In the current year s budge the allotment fo ncation is 17 20 000 while the total estimated ex

penditure is Rs 2,59 00 000 or a percentage of 9 95 This plan provides for an increase in the recurring costs under the head of 'Education and for educational institutions included in the plans of other departments aggregating to a total of Rs 42 88 000 or an annual average of Rs 8 57 600 With this increase the expenditure on Education would become 15 17 per cent of the same total expenditure as in the current year

VIII —MEDICAL RELIEF

THERE are 2 State hospitals and 8 dispensaries in Jaipur City and 33 State dispensaries in districts There are also 12 Thikana or private dispensaries in the districts This gives one hospital for about 60 000 populations which is grossly inadequate The position is aggravated considerably by the fact that there are hardly any private allopathic practitioners in the districts Therefore apart from these dispensaries the *rural* areas have no means of medical relief other than *vaids* and *hakims* who are as a rule not qualified The ideal would be to have a dispensary within 5 miles of every village or town This would require 5 dispensaries This ideal cannot be realised within 5 years among other reasons owing to a lack of medical personnel This plan proposes to increase the number of dispensaries in the State to at least 100 in the course of the next five years and to adopt other ameliorative measures

It has been decided to establish a Medical College in Jaipur and it is expected to start teaching from July 1946 It will admit a maximum number of 0 students both men and women We rely on a regular flow of students from other Rajputana States also Also arrangements will be made immediately to train a sufficient number of female and male nurses midwives and compounders at the Lady Willingdon Hospital and State Zenana Hospital A Refresher Course for State Medical Officers will be instituted at the Lady Willingdon Hospital 1 Tr i g f p rs n l

(*a*) All the district dispensaries are all ill equipped and have insufficient accommodation The dispensaries at the three district headquarters other 2 E p n e n nd mpr e m t med c l fac l t

than Jaipur City will be converted into first class district hospitals with at least ten male and ten female beds and adequate medical and nursing staff

(*b*) Thirty five new second class State dispensaries will be started in Tehsil headquarters and towns with over two thousand population It is expected that several new thikana or private dispensaries will also be established in the next few years

(*c*) The Lady Willingdon Hospital and the State Zenana Hospital are first class institutions, but require some additions by way of buildings, which will be provided as soon as possible Also three of the dispensaries in Jaipur City will be re organized and provided as soon as possible with better qualified doctors and more subordinate staff and subsequently inpatient wards will be added in order to admit the less serious cases and thus make more room in the two main hospitals for the more serious cases The Lady Willingdon Hospital has 550 beds and the State Zenana Hospital 150 beds This is quite inadequate Funds have been provided for these purposes

Women's medical relief

It is a matter of the deepest regret that so far no arrangements have been made outside Jaipur City for the treatment of women It is now proposed to appoint women graduate doctors at the 3 first class district dispensaries and 25 graduate or licentiate women doctors as a rule at second class district dispensaries or in exceptional circumstances at women's hospitals to be built separately It is better to appoint a large number of these women doctors and get them to start work in the existing dispensaries rather than

start a limited number of separate women s dispensaries *in the rural areas* *Quarters will be* built for these women doctors and additions and altera tions will be made to existing dispensary buildings Also women nurses will be appointed in such dispen saries as have women doctors These women doctors will also control and supervise child welfare and maternity work of midwives who will be appointed to work in rural areas as indicated under Public Health This will obviate the necessity of appointing Health Visitors for supervision of child welfare work This will not only make for economy but also prevent the lack of co ordination between women s hospitals and child welfare and maternity workers which is a common experience in several of the British Indian provinces

There is a Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Jaipur City but it has no free beds A hundred bedded free ward for poor patients will be added to it A start is to be made immediately A T B Clinic will be started at once in Jaipur City and three such clinics will be added at the district headquarters 4 T b ul

Ayurvedic and Unani systems still command a large measure of public confidence are comparatively cheap It has therefore been decided to start Ayur vedic and Unani dispen ar es in rural areas as an experimental measures 25 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani dispen aries will be started in uch towns or villages as are at a distance from the existing State dispensa ries Further it is propo ed to improve the teaching in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine Ayurvedic medicine at present is taught in a section of the existing State Sanskrit College which is very 5 Ayur d d U yst m

unsatisfactory, while there is a separate aided Unani Tibbia College It is hoped to establish a separate Ayurvedic College within the next two years Also the aid to the Unani Tibbia College which is very meagre will be increased

3 Subsidised Medical Practitioners

As it will take about ten years to have a dispensary within five miles of every town or village it is necessary to subsidise qualified medical practitioners allopathic and indigenous to settle in rural areas not served by dispensaries The subsidies will vary according to the system of medicine, and qualifications and it will be paid for the first few years only during which time the practitioners should be able to establish themselves In the next five years it should be possible to subsidise twenty such practitioners The additional advantage in subsidising allopathic practitioners will be that they will be utilised for health work in the neighbourhood particularly at the time of epidemics and for inspection of the health of school children

7 Medical Legislation

The Jaipur Medical Act 1943 and the Jaipur Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Practitioner s Act, 1943 will be enforced immediately These provide for the compulsory registration of qualified medical practitioners There is also a provision under which those not registered under one of these Acts and not in regular practice on the first of September 1943 of any recognized system of medicine or surgery will be debarred from practice

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IX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Our towns and villages are the microbes paradise ... of life is about one third ... countrie and one half of ... death rate very high but the ... masses is very poor A rap... aspects of public health work

Ten Jaipurian Medical G... tipends for acquiring the Dipl... Also ten Jaipurians will be ... Inspectors All of them will ... A Public Health Institute will ... prepare sera carry out analysis ... and train staff A Vital St... established immediately A Birth ... tration Act applicable all over ... enacted shortly

A Health Officer and an As... have been appointed for each ... will have to be supplemented by ... units one for each Nizamat ... anti epidemic and other health ... render elementary medical relief ... by dispensaries

One Malarial Officer and t... Surveyors will be appointed ... already gone for training ... to be followed up by large scale ... such as filling up of insanitary ... drainage works 10 lakhs have ... such works Sale of quinine or

and when possible transport serious cases to no ,h bcuring dispensaries

(a) A Leper Asylum will be opened in Jaipur City in order to enable the segregation of lepers The buildings are under construction An experienced lepro y specialist will be appointed immediately in order to train over medical officers in charge of district dispensaries in the detection and treatment of leprosy particularly in the earliest stage, when it is much more amenable to cure than later Special publicity measures will be undertaken to spread knowledge in both rural and urban areas about the earlie t symptoms and the good chances of cure of the disease if treat ment is availed of without delay

(b) Three new Skin Veneral and Infectious Diseases Hospital will be opened in the three district headquarters There is already one in Jaipur City and this will be provided with new buildings

9 Speci l In titu t s

Temporary technical staff and labour required

The plan shows against the bigger items of road construction the technical staff that will be required. These total up to a large number But as all the roads will not be constructed simultaneously actually a much smaller number will suffice The majority of these will have to be recruited temporarily from outside The unskilled labour will be available easily, and an attempt will be made to form a Civil Pioneer Force amongst the demobilized soldiers under their own officers to help in the construction of roads under the supervision of the higher technical staff

Indirect effect on employment

Some economists think that the Bombay Plan is unduly optimistic in hoping that within 15 years the proportion of people engaged in industries can be raised to 26% i e more than doubled Even in the U S A only 27% of workers are engaged in industries In any case industries cannot do more than absorb some of the surplus engaged in agricultural production It cannot provide employment for all Thus in any plan of comprehensive economic development not only must we develop industries and improve the purchasing power of the agriculturists but also increase the score of tertiary occupations i e trade, transport and services In the United Kingdom and the U S A such occupations engage 50% and 47% respectively of the population Even more than public utilities the development of roads and transport is the key stone to the increase of such tertiary occupations With the expansion of transport trade will increase especially distributive trade Markets will then become active new shopping areas will spring up, banking and financial agencies will arise A great increase in employment will result from all this and the effects will be cumulative Not only unskilled labourers but technicians of all kinds will be required and intellectual workers for management and clerical works

XI —RAILWAY

THE recent dvelopment of motor vehicle transport nece sitates a reorientation of railway policy Pre viously it was considered necessary to build railways within 15 miles of every village Now many branch line projects which would have been justifiable when the bullock cart reigned supreme would be a waste of money The Government of India have now come to the conclusion that new railways should only be built where a traffic survey shows that a road is unlikely to be able adequately to take care of the traffic The main traget therefore of railway development in the future will be in the intensive development of traffic on the existing lines so as to give faster better and if possible—though of this there are small hopes—cheaper service to the public combined with better service conditions for the personnel of the railway services

1 Ext n n f ilways

In accordance with these principles the only new railway project is the Sanganer Malpur Banas River railway extension This will invove a capital expen diture of 84 lakhs and should give a return of about 4% It will serve some of the richest agricultural tracts in the State and enable large scale industrial develop ment of the area particularly in the line of cotton mills, cement and lime factories

2 New tock

The building of new coaching stock and replace ment of old stock have been provided for at a cost of 15 lakhs The new third class coaches will provide more and better accommodation

3 Amenities f r third lass p s ngers at railway stations

Some additions to such amenities have been made recently but much more is required. Four lakhs have been provided for this purpose

4 State Motor Transport Servi e

It is now generally recognized that the efficiency of public transport as a whole and the interests of the community require that both road and rail services should be controlled by a single authority There are two ways of achieving this The State may either secure the maximum coordination between road and rail interests by the usual methods of control of fares, routes and traffic or the State may nationalise both the railway and the mo or transport Of the two alternatives we have decided in favour of the latter The State already owns the local railway and will now organise its own motor transport system, to cover all the important roads and operate this in coordination with the railway It should be possible to employ a numb r of ex service drivers in this organisation The venture should yield a return of about 4%

5 R ilway Freights

Railway freights will be revised in order to further the industrial and agricultural devlopment of the State In this direction the lead and real sub tantial help has to come from the Central Government by a revision of railway freights all over India

XII —LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

THE condition of our towns and villages reflect the inertia of centuries Both are characterised by appalling insanitary conditions Metalled roads pavements and drains are rarities in towns In villages they do not exist at all Several villages still do not have pakka wells Others have baories which cause the terrible disease of guineaworm Towns are congested and villages planless Gove n ment has earnestly taken up the general sanitary improvement of towns and villages A general grant of one lakh and special grants were made for this purpose last year A pipe water supply has been arranged for Dausa Municipality entirely at Government expense All baories in tehsil Toda Rai Singh are being converted into draw wells at government expense A Jaipur City Improvement Committee has recently been reconstituted Town Improvement Committes have been set up in several towns under the chairman ship of Deputy Commissioners Allotment of lands have been made for this purpose A few villages are being replanned and land required is being provided free by the State

Development to be lasting and v tal must spring from the consent and the corporate efforts of the people themselves Local bodies to a progressive State are what cells are to a living organism A system of local self government therefore has to be created at every stage 1 Local self government bodies.

(*a*) The Jaipur City Municipality has been reconstituted unber a new Act with vastly increased powers and an elected Chairman

(b) Thirty one new Town Municipalities have been created and have just started functioning with the help of subsidies from the State and the bigger thikanas Both are considering the question of trans ferring some of their present sources of income to these new municipal bodies

(c) A Panchayat Act has been enacted on the lines of the Mysore Panchayat Act This invests panchayats with far more comprehensive functions and larger powers of taxation than similar bodies exer cise in most British Indian Provinces It is expected that at least a thousand panchayats will be established in the next five years each panchayat comprising a town a village or a number of villages

(d) In the near future legislation will be under taken to invest the Jaipur City Improvement Com mittee and some of the more important Town Improve ment Committee with statutory powers and wider representation than these have at a present Experi ence elsewhere shows the necessity of getting the town planning and improvement work carried out by a st tuto y body other than the municipality

(e) A Central Advisory Board with district branches was constituted in 1939 for bringing to the notice of Government the administrative needs of the people Recently the State Rural Development Board with branches in the district have been constituted and have proved very useful But it is recognized that we require statutory district boards to whom Government can delegate to a substantial extent it functions relating to ration building departments In British India the statutory district boards have been functioning for a considerab e period but genearlly have

not achieved conspicuous success One of the reasons for this is that the villages in British India are still without panchayats having such functions and powers as constitute these into effective local administrative units and corporate bodies Our district boards should spring from and be integrated into a vigorous system of panchayats all over the State

(*a*) The improvement of Jaipur City has to be worthy of its ancient beauty its position as the metropolis where live about one fifteenth of the total population of the State and which in addition to being the capital is the first city in almost every sphere of life industrial commercial and educational It must therefore be the spear head of civic advance and the symbol of the State progress Improvement already carried out had first to be devoted largely to what are known as external schemes the lay out of new residential and industrial areas the latter numbering as many as six pipes were not available owing to the war for more underground sewage than a total length of about two miles The expenditure incurred in the past four years is as follows — 2 Improvement of Jaipur City

	Rs
Acquisition of lands and buildings	1 00 000
Lay out of new residential and industrial areas including roads drains and lighting	8 00 000
58 model workmen s quarters at about Rs 2 000/ each	1 00 000
Underground sewage	2 25 000
Paving of rastas or lane	6 35 000
Other improvements	2 40 000
Total expenditure	35 00 000

Income from sale of plots etc already realised 14 00 000

A large number of the lands and buildings acquired have been or are to be utilised for public buildings parks markets and roads Plots yet to be sold are expected to realise about ten lakhs The lay out of the new residential and industrial areas will thus have largely paid for itself

(b) The improvement schemes that remain are largely internal schemes of clearing congestion and the more expensive items of sanitary improvement which have yet to be worked out in detail but may provisionally be outlined as below —

(i) *Clearance of slums & congested areas* Areas like Ghat Darwaza to Ganda Nala Ramganj Chaupar to Gangapole Gate Top Khana Des Purani Basti are all foul spots unfit for human habitation Five lakhs have been provided for clearing such areas Compensation will be paid largely for buildings only as almost all the land belongs to the State (Kucha Upar) The dehoused may be given first preference in any new residential plots that may be laid out but most of these areas will be left open as lung spaces, or playgrounds or utilised for schools child welfare and maternity centres clubs gymnasiums or public buildings Most of the dehoused will be given plots which are already being laid out outside the City walls on most sides

(ii) *Sweepers quarters* It is necessary for the State to build as soon as possible suitable

quarters for sweepers both municipal employees and customary The special reasons for this are indicated later The model workmen s quarters which have been built have two living rooms and cost about Rs 2 000 each Sweepers quarters mostly each with one living room should cost about Rs 1 000/ each Five lakhs have been provided under this head

iii) *Workmen s quarters* The 68 model workmen s quarters already built have been occupied and there is considerable demand for their purchase It is proposed to sell these and build other quarters with the proceeds and so on This by itself will not enable us to build as many such quarters as are required and the poorest classes will not be benefitted An effort will be made to get co operative house building societies comprising the poorest artisan classes to build houses for them Government may advance loans to such societies on a very small interest and help with other concessions In these operations preference will be given to those who will be dehoused as a result of slum clearance If they are owners of the buildings that are to be dismantled they will get compensation With a loan to supplement the amount they could build better new houses The new houses would of course be mortgaged till the loans were repaid If these efforts do not succeed, the State may have to undertake to itself build more workmen s

lity also If the essence of morality is kindness, then you can make people moral only by making them happy In this proper recreation helps considerably The State must, therefore positively encourage athletic and cultural recreation Clubs playgrounds gymnasiums swimming tanks should be made available for all classes including the working classes and children Dramatic and musical activities should be encouraged by construction of an open air theatre and a close theatre and music hall combined It is hoped that the public, particularly the well to do will donate generously for such purposes State help will usually take the form of grants of land on a concessional or nominal rent and in particularly deserving cases cash grants also Suitable areas for these purposes are being reserved in the new improvement schemes and will be secured inside the City walls also as a result of the clearance of congested areas One lakh has been provided for cash grants

(*ix*) *Minor sanitary improvements including paving of Ganda Nala* Six lakhs have been provided under this head as detailed in the appendix

The total requirements indicated above amount to 57 lakhs From this should be deducted ten lakhs which are expected to be realised from sale of plots already laid out and another ten lakhs for plots to be laid in the future

(c) But there remains another large and necessary item This is the extension of water supply The present position is very unsatisfactory

Ramgarh water supply scheme was designed for	1 2 million gallons per day
Amani Shah Scheme	5 ,
	1 7
Consumption during the peak months of 1944 was	2 4 million gallons per day

Even with this excessive pumping in 1944 water supply worked out roughly to 9 gallons per day per head Usually 20 gallons per head is considered really satisfactory The excessive pumping required in recent years is of course largely explained by the increase of population that has taken place since 1941 when the population stood at about 1 75 000 Now it it estimated to be about 2 25 000 In the next five years with vastly increased industrial activities population is likely to increase by another 25 000 With underground sewage most houses will take to flush latrines requiring an increased supply of water per capita A large extension of water supply system is therefore essential It was very unfortunate that in 1931 when the Ramgarh water supply scheme was started the 1 2 million scheme was preferred to the 3 3 million scheme now Now two alternatives can be considered Either to go in for the 3 3 million Ramgarh scheme or to tap the Dhund Nadi at a distance of about 8 miles from Lachman Doongri by means of a battery of tube wells The former was estimated in 1930 to cost as much as

Rs 43 lakhs Thi however provided British steel pipes It is possible that within a year or two Indian cast iron or hi h p es ure cement pipes may be avail able at a cheaper rate The Dhund Nadi scheme would be much cheaper because it would require only about 8 miles of pipes as compared with 17 miles from Ramgarh to Lachman Doongri Also it will save the cost of filtration because sub soil wat r will be utilised It is considered that th re is p enty of water in the sub soil but a trial bore, which will be put up shortly alone can make sure If this scheme materialises, it may cost roughly Rs 25 lakhs

The City improvement schemes after setting off the proceeds from the sale of plots and the exten sion of water supply are likely to cost at least 72 lakhs It would not be fair for Government to meet this entire expenditure from its g neral revenues The following suggestions for easing the burden on the general revenues have to be considered

(i) At present Government have to meet the bulk of the expenditure of Jaipur Municipality by means of net grant averaging about three lakhs a year The Municipal Council levy only very minor taxes, which yield them only about a lakh a year This is a unique position which must be altered Obviously it is only fair that the municipality must levy new taxes for which there is the ampl st scope so that it has an income of its own which more than covers its recurring expenditure In this manner the recurring grants of about thr e lakhs a year made by Government to the municipality can be diverted to the capital cost of the works indicated above This may provide about 12 lakhs for the purpose Even so another 60 lakhs

will have to be found This also is too heavy for the State's general revenues to bear It would be equitable, therefore if the Municipality took a loan of at least 25 lakhs for the purpose of contributing towards the the extension of water supply underground sewage or other schemes which will principally benefit the existing habitations The annual repayment instalment in respect of such a loan spread over a period of 20 or 30 years together with concessional interest would by no means be beyond the capacity of the Municipality In British India smaller municipalities take and repay larger loans for similar purposes Thus the total amount required from the general revenues of the State for improvements in Jaipur City in the next five years has been estimated to be 35 lakhs

(1) Nowhere perhaps, is the lot of customary sweepers so unjust as here They have to work in the most insanitary conditions and yet their wages are grossly inadequate Even the new Municipalities Act makes it penal for them to stop work but does not give the municipality powers to compel householders to pay fair wages The result is that most of the customary sweepers are heavily indebted to bohras To these money lenders go a considerable part of their cash earnings while they live largely on scraps of food which they get from householders and proceeds from the sale of night soil in which they are supposed to have customary rights and which is dried into cakes round about their houses This state of affairs must be remedied without delay The State must build sweepers quarters for municipal and customary sweepers These must be distributed all over the City so that they may not have to live far from their

places of worl The law must be changed so as to ensure that householders pay fair wages Then the customary ri hts in ni ht soil mu t be liquidated The sweepers Cooperative socie ie mu t e formed so as to preven unscrupulous ex lo tation by money lenders Conditions of s rvice will be improved as a result of sanitary improv ments in lieu l abov

8 Urgent improvement of municipal towns

These towns are th Augean stab es of centuries It will take time to convert these in o centres of civic life clean sanitary and well equipped with all public utili ies We must first provide their urgent requirements which are as follows —

(a) *Improvement of water supply All baories* which supply drinking water and are *responsible for the widespread prevalence of* the terrible disease of guinea worm must be immediately fill d up and converted into draw wells Existing wells must be rep ared and cleaned periodically

(b) Roads and lanes must be paved and pucca drains provided

(c) General sanitary improvements must be affected The most important need is to have an adequate number of sweeper, and proper arrangements for removal of night soil and rubbish

(d) Lighting should be improved

(e) Specially congested areas should be opened out and where necessary new improved areas should be laid out with the help of town improvement committees and state agency Government have already taken in hand

improvemen schemes in respec of three municipalto ns Jhunjhunu Dausa Chatsu In place of Sawai Madhopur an entirely new town to be called Sawai Manpur is being laid out The old town is parti ularly unhealthy for various reasons Its water supply is brackish and it is so situated in the midst of adjoining hills that with every heavy showe of rain th hole town gets flooded for hours The new town will have large industrial areas Several new indus trial concerns have already been allotted plots is these areas This new town with rail connection with both B B &C I R (broad gauge) and the Jaipur State Railway (meter gauge) will be ideally situated both for large scale industries and for wholesale export and import business and should thus become the Gateway of Jai pur State A large mandi is beingestabl ished close to the railway station The new government offices court and other public buildings required for the town since its recent construction as the district head quarters are already under construction In all these towns where improvement schemes have been taken in hand town improvement committees have been set up and are consulted These improvement scheme including the lay out of the new to vn at Sawai Madhopur are expected to be self supporting through sale of the new plots

places of work The law must be changed so as to ensure that householders pay fair wage Then the customary rights in night soil must be liquidated The sweepers Cooperative societies must be formed so as to prevent unscrupulous exploitation by money lenders Conditions of service will be improved as a result of sanitary improvements already mentioned above

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of which has already been realised in some village or the other but not all together anywhere in India Improved agriculture with plenty of vegetables and fruits fullest irrigation consolidated holdings cooperative societies for credit purchase and marketing controlled markets better cattle no stud bulls except the approved ones first aid treatment of cattle disease improved crafts a subsidiary occupation for most cultivators small industries utilising electric power where necessary a communal forest ample but controlled grazing good drinking water supply roads and main lanes paved and drained with electric lighting pitted rubbish no unnecessary ponds or pits medical relief and a child welfare and maternity centre a panchayatghar organised games a theatre community dancing and singing a radio a library and reading room boys and girls men and women all literate and thoroughly alive and above all with the will to improve and the capacity to unite and work for the common good Doubtless when this new cup of community life is passed round once again to our villages after the stagnation of some centuries it will frequently spill over But it is only through this fermentation and failure that the new order will emerge There is no other way in this as in higher spheres of the greatest of all arts self government The statement enumerates the government grants that are proposed to be giv n to local bodies But no local bodies can l ve even on the lowest plane on government doles They must tax themselves fairly and boldly Most of all both Government and the leaders of the people must be fired by vision and armed with foresight and a determination that never falters as only thus maps cease to be maps and become romantic visions and cities leap to life and become pageants of history*

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estimated at about 52 per cent Different ways are possible for financing the rest of the capital cost One of these would be for the State to raise loan for the purpose

As for the increase in recurring expenditure entailed by the plan there is firstly the increased recurring income that would accrue as a result of the change over from the investment in the Government of India securities to the highly produ[illegible]ive schemes indicated above Secondly the tax resources in general of this S[illegible] have hitherto been less developed than in most o[illegible] S[illegible] and there is considerable scope [illegible] receip[illegible] from existing t[illegible] and also by way of new tax[illegible] T[illegible] the plan both capital and [illegible] the finances of the Sta[illegible] of the plan will help [illegible] employment which will [illegible] of the war and al[illegible] to an undue fall [illegible] the next few years [illegible] the economic welfare [illegible] this increase in [illegible] in the reve

XIII —FINANCE

THE total capital cost of the Five Year Plan amounts to nine crores Its recurring co t of five years works out to nearly one crore twenty lakhs In other words we may estimate a permanent annual increase in the recurring expenditure of twenty five lakhs

Out of the capital cost about six crores will b for projects which will be directly and immediately revenue earning or highly produ tive The chief among these are the hydro electric and irrigation projects totalling nearly four crores and the railway extension costing nearly one crore Lesser projects of this nature are many such as the projects for increase of irrigation by minor means involving government expenditure of about fourte n lakhs twenty lakhs investments in new heavy or medium industries State motor transport services involving four lakhs The large scale increase in afforestation will be highly productive but only after a lapse of at least ten years

The reserve funds of the State amount to about six and half crores Of these abou four and half crores are invested in three or thre and half per cent Government of India securities If the proceeds of these four and half crores securities are utilized for *financing* the hydro-electric scheme the irrigation projects and the railway extension scheme the net annual yield after defraying the maintenance charges will amount to considerably more than the interest that at present accrues to the State The irrigation plan shows that the average net yield on the hydro elec tric scheme and the irrigation projects can safely be

estimated at about 5 2 per cent Different ways are possible for financing the rest of the capital cost One of these would be for the State to raise loan for the purpose

As for the increase in recurring expenditure entailed by the plan there is firstly the increased recurring income that would accrue as a result of the change over from the investment in the Government of India securities to the highly productive schemes indicated above Secondly the tax resources in general of this State have hitherto been less developed than in most other States and there is considerable scope for increase both in the receipts from existing taxes as for instance excise and also by way of new taxation Thus the cost of the plan both capital and recurring are well within the finances of the State At the same time the execution of the plan will help to tide over the reduction of employment which will now set in because of the end of the war and also serve to check any tendencies to an undue fall in prices that may appear within the next few years Above all the effect of the plan on the economic welfare of the people will be manifold and this increase in general prosperity is bound to be reflected in the revenues of the State